ABSTRACT

A method is described for segmenting a data stream comprising variable-size packets, a data stream being defined by its source node, sink node, assigned network route, and other attributes. The segments are of equal size and the method concatenates the packets in successive segments in a manner that attempts to minimize segmentation waste without undue delay. The method facilitates the construction of efficient networks that scale to very high capacities while respecting service-quality specifications. Apparatus for implementing the method are also described.

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